Our Washington Corresp

WASHINGTON, March S. 1851.

General Chaplin—The Fate of some of his Accom-plices—District of Columbia Law-&c.

The movements of abolitionists in this meridian hat summer, are well known and remembered Hundreds of slaves were abducted from the Dis trict Maryland, and Virginia, and slaveholders generally were alarmed lest their property should take to their legs and flee away. A particular fancy was entertained towards a negro belonging to the Hon. Robert Toombs, and another, the property of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, both of Georgia; and this at an important juncture in the affairs of our country, when ultras of the North and the South were vieing with one another as to who should first succeed in dissolving the Union, Southerners hating the confederacy because it embraced abolitionists, and Northerners as heartily despising it because slavery was tolerated. Gen Chaplin was the Lieutenant General, and, furnish ing himself with a carriage, hired a black fellow. named Warner Harris, to drive it and the contents, (namely, Chaplin, and the slaves of Stephens and Toombs) beyond the bounds of the District, through a portion of Maryland, and into the State of Pennsylvania, where the cars of the underground railroad were in waiting, to carry the fugitives to a cooler climate. We know that this party was captured, after a warlike and bloody encounter, and brought back to Washington. Stephens and Toombs subsequently recovered their slaves, one of them returning voluntarily to his master; Warner Harris, the colored driver, was thrust into prison, and Chaplin gave bail in the sum of \$6,000 for his appearance at the present term of the criminal court; and was then, on requisition, conveyed to Montgomery county, Maryland, to answer to the charge of an assault, with an intent to kill, the police officers who intercepted the progress of the escaping parties. He, however, after lying about two months in jail, gave bail to the amount of \$9,000, to appear and answer to the grave charge at the March term of the Howard District court—the venue having been changed.

These are a few of the facts in the case. Chaphin has not yet made his appearance here, and its suppored that the will not, nor at Howard disnamed Warner Harris, to drive it and the contents,

his has not yet made his appearance here, and it is supposed that he will not, nor at Howard district, preferring to forfeit the bail rather than to trust in the glorious common law privilege of being tried by his peers, assembled as a jury. But Warner Harris, the driver of his team, was put on trial this week, and was found guilty on one of the dictments for assisting the slaves to escape, and will probably, during the coming week, go throthe ordeal on the other. The law prescribes punishment, in such instances, to be not less than two hundre dollars for each person enticed or as-listed to escape. And if the money be not paid forthwith, the offender to lie in jail until it is— one half, we believe, going to the owners of the

slaves.

But a trial of more moment took place to day—
that of Noah C. Hanson, a colored man, engaged
as a servant in the house of Richard S. Coxe, Esq.,
(who was, on a memorable occasion, engaged by
the Senate of the United States to take part against
Mr. John Nugent, who was so badly dealt with
by that honorable body, because it was suspected
that he had furnished the New York Heruld with
a copy of the Mexican treaty before it was ratified).
Two negroes, the slaves of the Hon. Mr. Colcock,
a representative from South Carolina, were missa representative from South Carolina, were missing on the sixth of May, and were not found til the 12th of August. Captain Goddard and Officer. Kandy and Wollard, by some means, ascertained that they were on the premises of Mr. Coxe; and they were discovered under the lower floor of the they were discovered under the lower floor of the servant's quarters, confined to a nerrow space, food being supplied to them through a crack, by Hanson. Mr. Coxe promptly disavowed all knowledge of their being on his premises, and afforded every facility for the arrest of his servant. Mr. Colcock received his negroes, and did not forget to remember the police for their loss of time and trouble in his behalf.

trouble in his behalf.

Mr. Fendall, for the United States, after the evidence had been given to-day, addressed the jury to show that Hanson was guitty of the offence charged, namely:—"willingly and wittingly entertaining" Mr. Colcock's negroes, and "entertaining" them for twelve hundred and eighty hours; and he read from the law applicable to the case, passed in Maryland one hundred and three years age—before the colonies thought about independent and he read from the law applicable to the case, passed in Maryland one hundred and three years ago-before the colonies thought about independence—a law that was transferred to the District of Columbia when Maryland contributed the soil now known as the seat of the General Government. The penalty for "entertaining" in such cases is, for each hour, one hundred pounds of tobacco, or one dollar sixty-six and two-thirds cents—the price of the weed at that time, we suppose. Rather a severe price for the privilege. Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Key, the son of the author of the song of the "Star-Spangled Banner," appeared for the privoner. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Hanson, and came to the conclusion that he "entertained" his guests for only six hundred and forty eight hours, throwing out the remaining four counts in the isdictment. Hanson was taken back to prison, there to remain until the price of sixty-four thousand eight hundred pounds of tobacco is paid, or one thousand and eighty dollars.

In the same prison Drayton and Sears, white men, are still confined. They were engaged about two years ago, in abducting seventy-six slaves, in the schoner Pearl, who were all captured in the Potomac. Their fines are somewhere in the neighborhood, according to our recollection, of thirty thousand dollars each.

Thus, it will be seen, that all persons cannot steal or entice, or "emertain" slaves with impunity; and that the ignorant agents are arrested and

nity; and that the ignorant agents are arrested and punished, while the chief actors and controllers have wit or money enough to protect themselves. CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1851. The Clayton Blunder- The Nicaragua Treaty-

The Nicaraguan Minister and Sir Henry Bul wer. &c. For several months past, we have been aware that "Le Commandeur J. de Marcoleti, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la Republique de Nicaragua," has been an object of suspicion in the West End of Washington. He came hither with the highest professions of friend ship of his government towards that of the United

States: and his arrival was trumpeted as an im

portant event, calculated to unite the interests of his republic and ours in bonds of amity stronger than the locks of the contemplated ship canal to unite the two great occans for commercial pur-A semi-official netice appears directly under the editorial head of the National Intelligencer, of Saturday, denying, in the strongest terms of indignation, that Marcoleti had had a conversation with an English capitalist with regard to the construction of the canal, and had favored the project of that gentleman, to the detriment of the United

that gentleman, to the detriment of the United States and the quasi treaty supolations on the sub-ject. This is the substance of the disclaimer by the Nicaraguan munister, who amony mounly says that he is not a native of Nicaragua, but has deeply

that he is not a native of Nicaragua, but has deeply at heart her interests. It is not doubted that the Nicaraguan government as sincere in its professions of friendship towards the United States, but the reports in relation to its minister do not justify a like satisfactory conclusion.

It will be remembered that Mr. Clayton, while Secretary of State, blundered into a treaty with Bir Henry Bulwer, with regard to the joint use of the contemplated canal. Casting under his table all previous projets, he did write a treaty himself, and in a great hurry it was copied over night, and signed by the British Minister, on the ensuing day. Self-conceit led Mr. Clayton to believe that he had over-reached Mr. Bulwer, but it was not long before there were doubts about the Masquito King and the Musquito Coast; and surely the conduct of British agents, since that period, has shown that Mr. Clayton mistook, and did not build a very tail monument to his diplomatic fame.

For professing too much friendship on the part of the United States our charge was recalled, but the British Government still retains Mr. Chatfield as charge to Guatermals, and Consul General to Central America; and this worthy, fully understanding his instructions, and reckless of the rights of those by whom he is surrounded, is retained, keeping the whole of Central America in a ferment. It must not be forgotten that a certain letter of Str Henry to Mr. Chatfield was intercepted, and was

ing the whole of Central America in a ferment. It must not be forgotten that a certain letter of Sir Henry to Mr. Chatfield was intercepted, and was first published in the New York Herald, in which the British Minister characterized the late administration as a "weak one." He may entertain a similar opinion with regard to the present, fr Chatfield does not at all seem to be restrained in his labors in behalf of the English; and we know that British diplomacy and chicane do not merely provide for a year, or a generation, but for all future time.

provide for a year, or a generation, but for all future time.

Marcoleti has been accused of carrying on a secret correspondence with Bulwer; and the administration, it is reported, has not been deaf in relation to this subject. To say that the minister from Nicaragua has been playing into the hands of the British, would be to venture a bold remark; but such is the charge—a very serious one, all things considered, for Marcoleti to dissipate.

An ondiff may be mentioned in this connection. Last week Sir Henry gave a party, and, of course, all the foreign ministers near the government of the United States, were invited. When Marcoleti entered, Mr. Bulwer only gave him a cold nod of recognition—there was no cordial shake of the hand, as with the other distinguished guests. This in-

tered, Mr. Bulwer only gave him a cold nod of re-cognition—there was no cordial shake of the hand, as with the other distinguished guests. This in-duced gentlemen who heard of the circumstance to believe that the representations Marcoleti had made

to the State Department, against the interference in the affairs of the Nicaraguan government by the British government, were founded in good faith, else Bulwer would not have so publicly slighted him. A slight that was next neighbor to an insult. However, the ruse is believed to have been well understood between the British and Nicaraguan minister, because the former would not have so far forgotten his duty as a gentleman as to have deliberately and openly treated an invited guest with so much coldness and indifference. And it is said positively, that Marcoleti, like Nicodemus of old, "goes by night" to have his private conversations with Sir Henry. We have no intention to do injustice to the parties referred to; and only repeat what is understood and believed by those whose clairvoyance enables them to see a little more than is exhibited to the world.

The Hon. Isaac E. Holmes is about to start for California, without even returning, it is said, to Charleston, of which city he was a representative in Congress. His course has not been considered sufficiently ultra to suit the "fire eaters;" hence, they refused to re-elect him, and he does not care again to face them. During nullification times he was as rampant as Rheit, but age has cooled him down, and experience has shown that the greatest personal safety and political freedom are in the Union. He is not a tame politicain, but is not prepared to fly off the handle.

Washington, March 10, 1851.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1851. Personal Explanations-Very Important to the

Parties Concerned. Gen Cass has a good deal of trouble to set him self right on the River and Harbor bill. The Re public is down upon him, this morning, for a letter to Michigan, promising the "Hollanders" that the River and Harbor bill would pass, and that he should certainly vote for the appropriation to Black river- a river emptying into Lake Michigan, at the point where there is a settlement of Hollanders, who want a harbor. The Republic publishes this letter, but declares that, like everything else that the General has written or spoken, or late years, it only involves the subject in "noise and confusion.

This was more than human nature could stand Gen. Cass could not stand it. He read the offen sive editorial, to the infinite amusement of the Senate, and followed it up with a free and full explanation of his position on rivers and harbors, which is just precisely what it was before-a very doubtful position, adapted to a general construction instead of a local application, except with regard to stead of a local application, except with regard to
the "Hollanders." It is like the "Kane letter" of
Col. Polk—good for all latitudes, but not adapted
to any in particular. But why all this explaining
and defining of his position, on the River and Harbor bill, by Gen. Cass! He is for sticking to the
estimates. Now, suppose the Secretary of the
Treasury should send in a lot of estimates,
the result sees of corresponding exactly with estimates. Now, suppose the Secretary of the Treasury should send in a lot of estimates, at the next session, corresponding exactly with the items of the River and Harbor bill, as passed by the House, and as swamped in the Senate, what would Gen. Cass do? According to his late speeches he would, probably, support the bill; but suppose Jefferson Davis, and the ultras of the South, should demand, as a test of democracy, that the bill shall be defeated, what then? Would General Cass fall back on the plea that the bill is anti-democratic, and that the item for the "Hollanders" is unconstitutional, being only for a local work, of no national consequence? The truth is, that General Cass is done for on this River and Harbor bill, unless he does define his position, either one way or the other. There is no use in talking about the estimates unless you intend to support the bill.

The dispute between General Houston and the South Carolina Senators, upon the question whether that State is or is not an oligarchy, led by the nose by a few leading men, was also made a matter of personal explanation, this morning, between the parties to the controversy. All that was made of it, however, was, that old Sam adheres to his opinion that South Carolina might be turned into a very snug little monarchy, if the politicians of that State could only be allowed to cut her loose from the Union. One thing is pretty evident—General Houston will never get the vote of South Carolina for the Presidency. Can he be elected without A? No telling—it may be so; and his abuse of South Carolina will no doubt help him in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1851. The Senate Reports-Constructive Mileage-The Patent Dinner and India Rubber Stomachs-General Scott.

Mesers. Gales and Seaton have thrown up their connection with the Senate, as printers of its debates in the National Intelligencer, at \$7 50 per column, to take effect with the expiration of the present session. Their contract expired on the 4th March; but they publish the proceedings of this extra session as a matter of accommodation, and give it up for the future. They have lost money by it, and they do not care to be the official publishers of the Senate debates, under the control of Senators, upon any terms The reason is well known. The debates which occur in the Senate, and the official reports of them, are two different things. Senators correct and revise their remarks till, in point of fact, any important debate, as officially printed, is a falsification of history. Jefferson Davis tried to stop the practice, but he was voted down. We hope a better system will be introduced at the next session of Congress; so that the debates, as

speken in the Senate, will be allowed to stand upon the record. Gentlemen will then be a little more cautious in what they say, and less ambitious to waste time in useless chaffering for Buncombe.

The Senate have the liberty to take out their constructive mileage for this executive session, though we presume that most of them will decline to draw it, for fear of a resolution at the next session, calling for a report of the items of expensiture of the contingent fund; and because the opinion of both houses has at least been expressed on the subject, in the act suppressing this constructive mileboth houses has at least occa expressed on the subject, in the act suppressing this constructive mileage power, from and after the inaugural executive session of 1853. The whole thing is a great cry over a little wool; but the senator, for all that, puts his neck at hazard in drawing this constructive mileage. A decision upon the particular mileage of Dr. Gwin is postponed till November next.

age of Dr. Gwin is postponed till November next.

The most amusing blunder of the season was committed on the 4th of March, by Horace H. Day and others opposed to Ewbank. They got hold of the report that Ewbank was superseded as Commissioner of Patents by George T. Curtis, of Boston; and they got up a splendid dinner at the National Hotel, in honor of the change. The dinner came oil on the 4th. Some two dozen invited guests were present, members of Congress, reporters, &c. Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, of New York, made a splendid speech on the occasion in support of the Union, and against the "woolly heads," which was received with great enthusiasm. But the moral is the best of all. Ewbank was in his office all the time; and continues in it to this day. The dinner was so much money and rejoicing hrown sway.

hrown a way.

Gen. Scott occupies a more formidable positio Test Scott occupies a more formation position in this city now for the Presidency than did Gen. Test lor in 1847. By common consent, he is admitted to be the candidate for the Whig party, and the only man who has any chance of preventing the election from being carried up to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1851. The Case of Father Ritchie-Another Effort for the Relief of the Democratic Organ-The Last Chance Gone-Mr. Webster and the Hungarian - Gen. Foote's Patriotic Course, &c., &c.

It is very well known that by his contract for the printing of the Thirty-first Congress, just expired, Father Ritchie has lost money. The old man was deceived and humbugged in various ways, in taking this contract, or at least that is the best apology that can be made for him; and, from all that w can learn, he loses, in consequence, some thirty or forty thousand dollars. Besides all this, the Union newspaper has been a dead weight to carry notwithstanding the \$7.50 per column, for the debates of the Senate. The bill for the relief of Father Ritchie having failed for want of time, and the proposition of Mr. Foote, to pay for the printing of the Senate out of the contingent fund, eccording to the House resolution of lifty per cent less than the prices of 1819, having also failed, the case of the venerable padre began to appear desperate

enough.

Gen. Foote, however, is not the man to abandon his friend. The democratic organ of the old hive must be sustained, or the organization will go down, or run to seed before the next meeting of Congress. That is plain enough. We had there-

down, or run to seed before the next meeting of Congress. That is plane enough. We had therefore, another effort, and a very ingenious effort, for the relief of Mr. Ritchie to-day.

The correspondence between the State Department and the Turkish government, in reference to the Hungarian exiles in the Sultan's dominions, having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Foote moved that it be printed. Mr. Borland suggested that there was nobody to print it, father Ritchie's contract having expired with the late Congress. Mr. Foote them moved that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to contract for all the printing ordered and to be ordered by this special season of the Senate. That motion was agreed to. Now, then, here we are. Mr. Foote moved to take up a resolution providing for the printing of label extra copies of the first part of the Patent

Office report, of the last year, and for 35,000 extra copies of the second part. Each part makes a volume of 500 or 600 pages—the whole of this extra job will amount to the printing of 45,000 volumes. A small profit upon this job would be something in the lump; but a round profit would make it a spleadid operation. There is a democratic majority in the Senate. Allow the Secretary discretion to make his bargain where he pleases—and, of course, he will select Father Ritchie to do the work. Of course, that is the understanding. It is worth the

make his bargain where he pleases—and, of course, he will select Father Ritchie to do the work. Of course, that is the understanding. It is worth the head of the Secretary to do otherwise.

Hon. Truman Smith, however, smelt the rat. He did not like it. There was notelling who was to get this job, or what it was to cost. It was a suspicious looking operation, to say the very best of it. Mr. Foote moved to provide that the cost of the work shall not exceed one-half the prices paid in 1819. This was letting out the whole secret. It was the very wording of the House resolution for the benefit of Mr. Ritchie. Two motions to lay the subject on the table were defeated, when Mr. Pearce, at whose instance the joint resolution was laid over, presented the case as follows:—This printing belongs either to the thirty-first or thirty-second Congress—if to the former, it is Father Ritchie's under his contract—if to the latter, it belonged to the new contractor; and the Senate must abide by the law. He cited the printing of the pamplet of the decisions of the Supreme Court, at a former extra session, (180 pages and 1,000 copies.) for which Father Ritchie charged \$37,000, but finally compromised at \$12,500; and did it under an interpolation of his contract. Now let him be held to the contract. Even under it, he will realize some \$2,000 or \$3,000 by this job, &c.

Now, this was bringing the matter into a bahape for Father Ritchie. Hus friends saw it, and they saw it was all day with him; and so, upon another motion they caved in, and the subject was alid upon the table. And so ends the last desperate attempt to help out Father Ritchie and the Union newspaper, so as to keep their heads above water till the next session of Congress. Had the original proposition of Mr. Foote and Mr. Borland prevailed, the printing of the extras of the Patent Office report would have been equal to an appropriation of \$15,000 for the relief of Father Ritchie. But for nearly nine long months he has to wait. He has borrowed \$45,000 already, and spent i

nearly nine long months he has to wait. He has borrowed \$45,000 already, and spent it. Truly, this is a hard case. Well may the old man sing, But now I am old and feeble, too,

And cannot wait any more; Oh! carry me back to Old Virginny, To Old Virginny's shore."

The correspondence of Mr. Webster, in reference the Hungarian exiles in Turkey, will still fur-

to the Hungarian exiles in Turkey, will still further advance the splendid reputation of our Secretary of State, as a steadfast republican American diplomatist. We doubt not this correspondence will be read with great interest by the courts of Austria and Russia.

Gen. Foote deserves much credit for the interest he has taken in Koseuth, and his companions in exile. He has promptly acted fully up to the saggestions of Mr. Webster. Hence we are indebted to Gen. Foote for the resolution authorizing a ship to be detailed from our Mediterranean squadron to bring over the said exiles to the United States. The only pity is that Gen. Foote was not half so lucky in his attempts to relieve Father Ritchie.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1851. The Unfinished Business of the Thirty first Con gress.

in order to property estimate the amount of busi ness completed by Congress at the last session those measures which were partially acted upor should be known. You have already published a list of the bills passed, and which have become laws. The following comprise the bills which were reported by the different committees, read twice and printed, but which were not reached in time for final action. If they are introduced next session, they will have to undergo the same inves tigation as if they were new bills :-

BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE SENATE DURING THE SECON

session, they were new bills:—

BILLS GRIGINATING IN THE SENATE DURING THE SECOND SERSION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS, WHICH WERE EXPENDED TO PAYORAGED IN TIME FOR PINAL ACTION.

A bill to make good to Missouri the 2 per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands heretofore withheld from that State.

A bill to indemnify the State of South Carolina for meney expended for the United States in the war in Florida with the Seminole Indians.

A bill to change the times for holding the criminal court for the District of Columbia.

A bill to change the times for holding the criminal court for the District of Columbia.

A bill to indemnife the President of the United States to select and procure a site for a western armory, and to commence the building thereof.

A bill to increase the salary of the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

A bill to increase the salary of the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

A bill to remit the toils on the United States stock in the Lousville and Portland Canal Company, and to make the navigation of said canal free.

A bill to recover money improperly paid by the Executive Department.

A bill for the relief of Charles Meirose.

A bill to canceraing the lands reserved for schools in the Territory of Minnecota.

A bill to authorize Victor Morase to relinquish certain lands and to enter the same quantity elsewhere.

A bill for the relief of James Dunning.

A bill for the relief of James Dunning.

A bill for the relief of James Dunning.

A bill granting to the State of Arkansas and Missouri the right of way for and a portlon of the public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from 8t. Louis in Missouri, via the city of Little Rock to some point on Red river, near the town of Fulton in the State of Arkansas. and for a branch of said road in Arkansas in the Mississippi river.

A bill for the relief of Martha Gray, widow of Capt. Robert Gray, the discoverer of the Columbia river.

A bill for the relief of Moras Wormsley.

A bill to extend

Williamson
A bill for the relief of Robert D. Sewall, executor of
Rebert Sewail. deceased.
A bill for the relief of Wm. P. Greene.
A bill to grant the right of way to the "Mississippi
and Atlantic Railroad Company," through the public
lands in the State of Illinois.
A bill to change the title of certain officers of the
Navy. A bill to continue the pension of Harriet R. F.

Capron.

A bill for the filling and grading, &c., of square No 249, belonging to the United States, in the city of Washington.

Washington.

A bill for the relief of Bryan Callaghus.

A bill to provide for the first settlement of the accounts of John C. Bergh, late an assistant paymaster in the army of the United States.

A bill to increase the compensation of the district judge of New Hampshire, and of the judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

A bill for the relief of Don. B. Juan Domereq, a Spanish subject.

subject.
bill for the relief of Lieutenant Commanding Wm. D. Porter of United States Navy.
A bill supplementary to an act, approved August 10, 1846, entitled "An act to establish the Smithsonian Intitution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge

men. for the relief of Harman Blennerhassett and Lewis Blennerhassett, heirs of Harman Blen-

couph Lewis Blennerhassett, heirs of Harman Blencrharsett, deceased.

A bill for the relief of Mary F. B. Levely.

A bill for the relief of Lavinla Taylor.

A bill for the relief of Nancy Wright.

A bill for the relief of Nancy Wright.

A bill for make the salary of the principal messenger

(the Pension Bureau equal to that of the salaries of

the principal messengers of the War Department.

A bill granting a pension to Sally T. Floyd widow of

eo R. C. Floyd, late a lieutenant colonel in the army

the United States.

A bill granting the right of way for, and to aid in the

construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippl

lever to Pacific ocean.

A bill granting the right of vayler, and to sain the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to Pacific ocean.

A bill for the relief of Emilie Hoos.

A bill to regulate the surveying and sale of islands belonging to the United States.

A bill to authorize the correction of erroneous locations of military bounty land warrants, by actual settlers on the public land, in certain cases.

A bill for the relief of Richard Mackall.

A bill to authorize the Fost Master General to enter into a contract for the transpertation of the mail from the United States to Rio de Janeiro, in the empire of Brazil.

ranil.
A bill to establish a branch of the mint of the United

A bill to establish a branch of the mint of the United States in California.

A bill for the relief of John McArvy.

A bill for the relief of John F. Callan, administrator of Daniel Renner, deceased.

A bill for the relief of John F. Callan, administrator of Daniel Renner, deceased.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the army, by a retired list for disabled officers.

A bill for the relief of Francis E. Baden.

A bill authorizing the establishment of a monthly line of mail steamers, between Nortolk and New Orienne alternately, and Gibraiter, and certain ports in the Mediterranean sea.

A bill to provide for the ession to the State of Ohio, of the unsold remainder of the public lands within the limits of raid State.

A bill to increase the compensation of deputy collectors and appraisate of the customs in certain cases.

A bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from Martieville, by Morgantown, to Franklin, in the State of Indiana.

Mariesville, by morganical of Indiana.

A bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish schoener Amistad, and her cargo.

A bill comerning the intercourse and trade of vescels of the United States, with certain places on the Eastern and Western coasts of Africa, and for other

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1851. The Campaign of '52-Presidential Candidates

General Scott. If the Presidential campaign has not commenced a due form, sufficient indications already exists, to enable any one to see who the aspirants are. The ast three or four days of the session, however, damaged the calculations of some of them, and it s questionable whether they will be able to recover themselves in time. Notwithstanding the gyrations of General Cass, upon the River and Harbor bill, he has unquestionably injured his chances; and, moreover, he is in the unpleasant position where any movement, no matter in which way taken, is certain to plunge him still further in the mire

The prominent candidates on the whig side, are General Scott, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster.

The prominent candidates on the whig side, are General Scott, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster. On the part of the democrats, General Houston, General Case, General Wm. O. Batler.

I propose at the present time, to speak of but one of these—General Scott. Although as yet he is the only man who has been publicly nominated for the Presidency, and extraordinary efforts seem to have been made to take time by the forelock, still it is a fact well known here, that his nomination does not meet with the hearty approval of the great body of whig representatives recently assembled at the capital. Although no one says much against it, still among the most clear-headed wire pullers, there existed an ominous silence, far more expressive than mere words. Had General Scott just concluded a glorious war, and been suddedly ushered into notice, as was Gen. Taylor, it is not improbable he might be elected in '52, by a hurrah! But the cases are widely dissimilar. General Scott has been known for years to the country, as a purely military man, and high as is his reputation in his prolession, glorious as is his name connected with the victories of 1812 and 1847, it is conceded that his reputation as a statesman is just nothing at all. Whenever he has strayed from his legitimate field, he has always failed. One President has been elected upon the smoke of the Mexican war, and the experiment was anything but a happy one. To try a second in succession is, to use a homely expression, running the thing into the ground. It may be said that Gen. Scott's want of judgment as a statesman is no obstacle to his election, because the people will not take time to reflect upon that deficiency, and if they do, why, it can easily be obviated by his selecting an experienced cabinet. There is a good deal of truth in this. It was just such arguments that elected Harrison and Taylor. It may, however, be tried too often; and it must be remembered that there is no excitement existing now, as, there was in both those instances. In 1840, the whigs made a gr

his error in desiring to exclude the Irish and German population from the right to become citizens within a reasonable period; and his treatment of the priests in Mexico, so much relied upon to countervail this false step, will amount to nothing. If he is brought forward, who can doubt but that his letter would be distributed over every State of the Union; who does not feel that every stump would resound with calls upon "our adopted fellow-citizens," to repudiate a man who had sole maly recorded his enmity to their exercising equal political rights. And without the votes of our adopted citizens what candidate for the Presidency can

litical rights. And without the votes of our adopted citizens what candidate for the Presidency can be elected?

General Scott was nominated by a clique of political charlatans in Delaware last fall. The men who nominated him, are identified with the abolition feeling of the North. They, of course, only seized upon Scott, because they knew if elected he would fall into their hands with the same facility that Gen. Taylor did; and if they find his native Americanism is likely to injure them, they will desert him with the same facility they did in 1840 and in 1848.

will desert him with the same lacting.

1840 and in 1848.

It is plain that for two reasons Gen. Scott cannot be elected. In the first place, the country is tired of the experiment of electing military men—purely military men, to the Presidency; and in the second place, even if this were not the case, his communism with the native American party de-

communism with the native American party ob-stroys his chances. I will speak of the other candidates in future letters, premising that I merely give impressions drawn from close observation of the state of feeling during the past session.

Our Baltimere Correspondence. BALTIMORE, March 10, 1851. The Kent County Massacre-Another Arrest-Medical Licenses - Reception Preparations --

Commerce-Parods, &c. The Kent county massacre continues to attract great attention in this city, and the large rewards offered for the arrest of the raurderers, keep our polica quite vigilant. On Saturday night, Henry D. Webster, a brother of William W. Webster, who is under arrest in Kent county for participating in the massacre, arrived in this city on his way to the Methodist Protestant Convention, of which he is a lay member. On Saturday night he stopped at the residence of a relative in this city, named Wood, when the conversation naturally turned on the massacre. In the course of the evening, he remarked, that he did not think his brother Wilmarked, that he did not think his brother Wil-liam, who is under arrest, knew anything about the murder, but he thought that his half-brother, Henry Webster, did. This remark was repeated by Mrs. Wood to the wife of her next door neigh-bor; she told her husband; her husband told a police officer, and before 10 o'clock, yesterday moraing, he was committed to jail for examina-tion on the charge of being cogaizant of, or a par-ticipant in, the massacre. He will be further ex-amined to day.

amined to day.

The University of Maryland will, to-day, turn out on the community forty-five young students, fully licensed to kill and cure. The members of the Independent and Vigilant

Fire Companies are preparing for the great parade, which is to take place on the reception of the Americus Company, of New York, on the 30th inst. They have ordered a complement of the fire hats, of New York style, and full equipments

inst. They have ordered a complement of the fire hats, of New York style, and full equipments of the most substantial character.

The number of vessels, exclusive of bay craft, in the port of Baltimore, up to the close of last week, was 8 ships, 14 barks, 14 brigs, and 34 schooners, amounting in the aggregate to 70, of which number there is but one up for California.

Mademoiselle Theresa Parodi has at last appointed Thursday evening aext for her first concert in this city, which will be given at the new Assembly rooms, tickets \$1.50 each. The programme for the first concert is quite a brilliant one, and she is to be assisted by Signora Amalia Patit, Miska Hauser, Signor Avignone, and the Germanic Musical Society. She only amounces two concerts, and the high character she brings with her from Europe, reindorsed by the musical critics of the north, will secure her large audiences. I perceive that she sings a bird song that somewhat resembles that of Jenny Lind. It was this song that enabled Jenny Lind to bring Baltimore captive at her feet.

The Seguin's are deing quite a good business at the Holiday street theatre, considering the fact that we have been rather overdone lately with concerts, operas, &c.

certs, operas, &c

BALTINGRE, March 12, 1851. The Lynching Case in California-Real Estate-Corner Stone, &c.

The recent murder and lynching case in California, in which the name of the young man murdered by the desperado who was lynched, was not given, has been received by our citizens with great fearet since the receipt of the mails, which announce that the victim of the assassin Bowen was Alexander Boggs, of this city, a young man universally respected and esteemed. dreds here who would have heartily joined with the friends of Mr. Boggs in California, in adminis-tering summary justice on the assassin.

The sale of the lands of the Baltimore Real

The sale of the lands of the Baltimore Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, located within the western limits of the city, which took place on Monday afterneon, was largely attended. The whole of their ground was sold; and, divided into building lots, brought the sum of \$92,000. The whole of this property was purchased in 1835, besides \$35,000 worth sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the sum of \$33,000. This will give some idea of the rate of improvement of real estate in Baltimore.

St. Augustine's Catholic Church of Philadelphia have ordered of Henry F. Berger, of this city, a magnificent organ, to cost \$1000. The committee examined all the organs in New York before deciding on the builder.

examised all the organs in New York before de-ciding on the builder.

The corner stone of the Mechanics' Institute will be laid to morrow; and as the foundation is all completed, the work will now progress with great rapidity. If Jenny Lind will postpone her visit to Baltimore until next fall, we will be able to fur-nish her a hall that will seat five thousand persons.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Albany Correspondence

ALBANY, March 9, 1851. Pledging the Canal Revenues Unconstitutionally-An attempt to draw Funds from the Treasury to Send Negroes back to Africa.

It is now some ten days since the proposition was made by Silas M. Burroughs, in the House of Assembly, to pledge the revenues of the State canals for the payment of borrowed money to complete their construction; and up to this time scarcely a newspaper has given it a favorable consideration. On the contrary, many of the most distinguished men of his own party denoncee the project, and characterize it as a measure seeking to do that which the constitution of 1846 intended to prevent. The project finds no favor even with those who are continually urging the more speedy enlargement, and who have heretofore endeavored to accomplish it, even at the hazard of a violation of the financial article of the constitution. Mr. B. may be an accomplished politician, but he is no statesman, and while he arrogates to himself the leadership of and while he arrogates to himself the leadership of the locos in the House, he should be content with the direction and drilling of the party troops, and not undertake to unsettle or upset a feature in the constitution of the State, the incorporation of which into that instrument many of his party friends la-bored so long, so zealously, and unremittingly to engraft therein. He should not, with his limited powers, undertake to evade the strict provisions of the constitution for which Hoffman, Loomis, and their compeers, devoted their best energies

What would be the result should Mr. Bur What would be the result should Mr. Burrough's project succeed, and the revenues of the canals become pledged by the Legislature, for the payment of lifteen or twenty millions of principal and interest? Why, the most obtuse intellect must concede, that the State would be bound in equity to refund every dollar of money which individuals might choose to deposit under the bill. And should the revenues fail to furnish any excess over the amount required for the collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs—the annual amounts to be contributed to the sinking fund, and the portion allotted towards the support of the government—where is the interest to come from? Directly and promptly from the State treasury, as every reasonable and rational man must acknowledge.

ledge.
There is another feature in this proposition fo There is another feature in this proposition for a more "speedy enlargement," which is of vital importance to the mercantile and commercial interests. Suppose heavy capitalists, and they must be heavy, who could deposit money under the proposed bill—suppose such a combination, of probably thirty millions, having such a powerful interest in the revenues of the canals, should suspect, whether for cause or not, that the revenues might not be sufficient in any one year to meet all the demands upon them, would not a conspiracy at once be formed among themselves by which they could control the tariff of tolls on the canals! Would they not in such an event, constitute a "power be-

control the tariff of tolls on the canals? Would they not in such an event, constitute a "power behind" the canal board, or even the Legislature, which might require the moral farce of the people of this great State for many years to overcome? One of the most remarkable propositions ever introduced in the Legislature, is a bill presented by Mr. L B. Ward, a whig member of the House of Assembly, from the city of New York. It is asking for an appropriation of forty thousand dollars from the State Treasury, for the purpose of transporting negroes to Liberia. It proposes to take twenty thousand dollars during the present year, and the same sum in the subsequent year, to be placed in the hands of the New York State Colonization Society, under the superintendence of

take twenty thousand dollars during the present year, and the same sum in the subsequent year, to be placed in the hands of the New York State Colonization Society, under the superintendence of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General of the State. Such is the substance of it.

The Colomization Society, proper, is undoubtedly a highly commendable institution, and embraces among its members many of the most worthy, charitable, and distinguished citizens of this State, the Hon. Amon G. Phelps being now is President. It has drawn large and liberal contributions from the wealthy and philanthropic in every portion of the State and Union, and its charities have been dispensed in a manner which have tended greatly to administer happiness and contentment to an unfortunate race of beings. The society has quietly and modestly sent many willing persons to a country where their color is respected, and where they enjoy political and other privileges in common with all of their race. Its members are spread all over this broad State, and it embraces among its members the pious and the ungodly, the Caristian and the infidel. Its charities are dispensed within no circumscribed limits; and on either side of Mason and Dixon's line, and equally on the banks of the Mississippi and the Hudson, are the blessings of the institution extended. It has the confidence of the American people to a very liberal extent. But this attempt to draw from the treasury of the State, the means for sending negroes to Africa, is a measure which will not be approved by the people, and should not be sanctioned by the Legislature. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the Colonization society, that no application of the kind has been made by it. The moment it dispenses with voluntary contributions and resorts to the expedient of filling its coffers from the public treasury, to which the people contribute for the support of their government, it then loses its distinctive characteristic features of charity. It may be that some of the

Is there any power vested in the Legislature under the constitution, to make such an appropriation? Do the Legislature possess the authority to make such a donation? There is no power given the Legislature to contribute the funds of the people for such a purpose, and it is very much doubted whether a sufficient number of votes can be obtained.

ALBANY, March 10, 1851. A New Move on the Political Chessboard - Recent and Prospective Elections-The Democracy De-

lighted with the Course of one of their Papers. Arrangements having become nearly perfected nother attempt will shortly be made to elect a Insted States Senator, by a different method than has ever heretofore been done. Finding that no law can be passed assigning a time, notices have been given in both branches of the Legislature that application will at some future day be made, to suspend the joint rules of the Senate and As embly. The rules can be suspended by a majority of members present; which can be done any me ment in the House, and in the Senate whenever Mr. Beekman may be absent. The object is to adopt a resolution designating a day when both branches shall mingle promiscuously in the Assembly Chamber, and elect Mr. Fish to the United States Senate. The attempt will be made the first moment an opportunity shall present itself, and the whigs of the Senate can see their way clear. Should the joint rules be suspended, and a resolution adopted to elect a United States Senator in such manuer, every locafors of both Houses in such manuer.

Should the joint rales be suspended, and a resolution adopted to elect a United States Senator in such manner, every locofoco of both Houses would protest against the proceeding, and refase to participate in the election. They will urge, and with much reason too, that, as the constitution of the United States provides for the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the States, and as the Legislature is composed of twe branches, the Senate and House of Assembly, therefore the same action is required to pass a law designating the time and manner of going into such election, as is taken to enact any other law. The locos will argue, that by mingling both bodies together, and merging the members of the two Houses into a mass meeting, all legislative action is dispensed with and, therefore, the provisions of the United States constitution disregarded. The question of the election of a Senator, under such a method and by those means; will be carried to the Senato of the United States; and if it shall there be shown, that the election shall be illegal, then, for the first time in the history of this nation, will a Senator be denied admission to a seat.

The opposition in neither branch will contribute.

time in the history of this nation, will a Senator be denied admission to a scat.

The opposition in neither branch will contribute a mite towards settling this question during the present session, solely because it is a political duty for the whigs to accomplish alone, if they can. Should a single democrat make any advance towards assisting the whigs, he would at once be "spotted." But still they all desire that a Senator should be chosen before the end of the session, as it would remove the only element of discord which is likely to exist at the next election. This is the prevailing opinion expressed in letters from every part of the State, and by men, too, who are considered as chief advisers and leaders in the ranks of the locos.

the locos.

The unexpected and wonderful results of the The unexpected and wonderful results of the recent elections in the central and western eites of this State, has reanimated the democracy, and encouraged them in anticipating a victory in November. Many important officers are then to be elected. The re-nomination of Judge Lott for Comptroller, Benjamin Welch, Jr., for Treasurer; Mr. Randall for Secretary of State—the three who were defeated in 1849—is generally conceded. Mr. Chatfield will have no competitor for Attorney General. The whigs will probably bring forward the present incumbents, Messrs, Foller, Morgan, and Hunt; but as they are all so darkly tinetured with Sewardism, and were the means of discharging every friend of Mr. Fillmore from the canals, it is a matter of tolerable certainty that the silver greys are prepared to retainte at the next State election, as they recently did at the local elections

in Buffelo, Rochester, Oswego, Syracuer, Utica, Trey, &c.
During the day, yesterday, at the several hotels,

During the day, yesterday, at the several hotels, there was much rejoicing among the democratic brethren, because the barnburning Atlas newspaper appeared on Saturday evening, without the orlebrated "corner stone." It has appeared at the head of its editorial columns between three and four years, to the great discomfiture of the hunker order. It has been dispensed with very quietly, without a why or wherefore, and laid aside silently, peaceably, and willingly. The two wings congratulated themselves at the event, and all considered it an omen of certain harmony and consequent victory. They all agreed it should have been omitted from the paper the moment California was admitted and the territory of New Mexico formed. Some apologist remarked that there was some necessity for keeping it at the mast head of the free soil organ, for fear that the Journal would adopt it as the Seward motto, and thereby steal all the barnburner thunder. Others, equally rabid, declared that it ought to remain as the motto of the party until a modification or repeal of the fugitive slave law was effected.

Aleany, March 12, 1851.

ALBANY, March 12, 1851. The Legislature about Visiting the City of New York-Their Proposed Movements, &c. &c.

The Legislature of the State of New York were resterday invited by Daniel Drew and Isaac Newton, to visit the commercial metropolis, and take free passage, with accompanying extras, on board one of the people's line of steamers. Neither House have yet officially decided whether or not to accept the invitation, although members individually, nearly to a man, state that they are in favor of the proposition. The Hudson River railroad conveyed the las

Legislature to the city, after the adjournment, and

feasted them right plentifully at the Astor House.

But it was done after the adjournment of the sea sion, and when no reciprocal favor could be exson, and when to respect a two counts be ex-tended. The present invitation has been given earlier in the session, and although tendered in the name of the proprietors of the people's line of steamers, it is acknowledged that the mem-bers of the Common Council of the city of New York instigated the movement. Combers of the Common Council of the city of New York instigated the movement. Com mittees of both houses will be appointed to conter in making the necessary preparations on board the steamer, and also in the city of New York; and it is very likely that the "congregated wisdom of the State" will embark for the city on Thursday evening of next week, arrive early the next morning, and at and prepared to be escorted through the city. They will, of course, be invited to visit many of the public institutions, such as the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, the Orphan Asylum, House of Refuge, and all the sights on Black well's and Ward's islands. Many of the honorables will be delighted in visiting the State arsenal, in order to ascertain whether Gen. Lee's fifteen or twenty thousand dollar demand to complete the building is requisite. Others will take a trip over to the navy yard and the magnificent Atlantic docks, on the Brooklyn side. The ocean steamers will be visited, the ship yards on the East river, and the unrivalled Novelty, Allaire, and Morgan works, up in the Eleventh ward. Then sgain, others, possessing a taste for observing ocean steamers will be visited, the ship yards on the East river, and the unrivalled Novelty, Allaire, and Morgan works, up in the Eleventh ward. Then sgain, others, possessing a taste for observing the progress in science and art, will spend an hour or two in witnessing the wonders of the New York Herald prioting establishment and lightning press, from whence cemanates, semi and tridaily, the collected intelligence from all parts of this nation and the whole globe, and diffused to the hundred thousand readers of that paper with the speed of newsboy locomotion and railroad and steamboat velocity, to every quarter of intellectual creation. Then, again, to catch a glimpse of the "elephant" by gas light, some will attend the free lectures, others proceed to the Tabernacle, to witness the appearance of city piety-others, again, will prefer the legitimate drama, as it is "done" at the Broadway; or inquire for 'Dombey & Sor," at Burton's; or. David Copperfield," at Brougham's: or "The Rose of Sharon," at the National; or "The Wizzard of the Wave," at the Bowery. The abolition members will inquire for Christy's or Fellow's opera houses; while many of the sedate and sober-sided, from the rural districts, will wander along the Bewery, in search of "ground and lofty tumbling," at the Amphitheatre. So, as "variety is the spice of life," it is certain that the honorables will enjoy themselves right heartily, if, by some unlucky mishap, they are not permitted to penetrate too far iato the internor of Alderman Kelly's Sixth ward. The greea 'one should be particularly advised, and strictly guarded, in relation to this portion of the entertainment is not delayed beyond elevea, P. M. The honorable committee of the Common Council should take this fact not consideration.

Now, as there are many appropriations required from the State, in conducting the institutions of the city, hierary and benevolent, respectably through the ensuing year, and for which the first dollar has not yet been contributed, it is all important that members

accustomed liberality of the accustomed liberality of the hospitable Gotharites. It will form a precedent for future years, as may contributed materially in deciding the question ow considerably agutated, that the State capit can never be removed to Utica or Syracuse.

The Late Tragedy in Maryland.

The Late Tragedy in Maryland.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[From the Kent (Md.) News, March 8.]

Since our last issue no very new or important developements have been made in regard to the foulest and most barbarous murders on record, except the arrest and committal to prison, on suspicion, of several persons. Miss Websier, who it was feared, was mortally wounded, died on Saturday night—the negro woman it is thought will recover. The negro boy to whom we alluded in our last, had left home about a half hour before the perpetration of the deed—a small negro girl, belonging to Dr. Frazier, was present, and escaped to a small negro hut, near by. The negro woman, notwithstanding her wounds, and bleeding as she was, was the first to give the alarm to E. Crouch, Esq. It appears that Mr. Coaden had just finished his supper and terned to the fire, when he was shot. Mrs. Cosden, who was indisposed, was sitting or her bed in the same room, and Miss C. was at the table.

Mrs. Coeden, who was indisposed, was sitting or her bed in the same room, and Miss C. was at the table.

After shooting Miss Cosden, and the escape of Mrs. C. into the yard, where she was shot, the monster, who seemed to have a knowledge of the house, deliberately took a candle in his hand and went up to Miss Webster's room. The little daughter of Mr. Cosden, age fourteen years, after her mother had run, also run crying into Miss Webster's room, who, it is said, on hearing the firing below, jumped from her bed and secreted herseit in a closet, but the cries of the little girl for her aunt, induced her to leave, fasten her door, and throw herself into her bed. The demon burst open her door, and upon entering demanded her money—she implored him to spare her life and to take all the money that she had, which was in her trunk—he took the trunk out into the passage and examined it, taking out all of her clothing, but her money (400) he missed, and then returning to the room, set the quilt on fire, and shot four or five lugs into her arm and lungs.

He then took the child, which was crying, cursed it, and threw it on the bed. He returned to the seene of blood below, where finding Mr. Cosden, not quite dead, he stamped him in the face, and told him with an oath to stop. The poor fellow, with several bails in his body and stabs upon his person, crawled under his bed, and remained there till assistance came from the neighbors. Other marks of violence were found on the person of Miss Cosden, and the stab in her neck, alone, it is supposed, would have extinguished life in a few moments. On Sunday the four corpses were interred at the same time—the excitement drew together a concourse of people, who were shocked and appalled at the sight.

the sight.

The carpet, floor, beds, &c., are saturated with blood, and even now, the stoutest heart cannot look upon the scene, without a starting tear. There was a report in the neighborhood, and in Delaware, that Miss Webster had from \$400 to \$500 in cash. Money was the motive, and some one acquainted with the premises must have had an agency in the bloody tragedy.

Fire at Newport, R. I.—The new stone house belonging to Mr. Van Allen, of New York, situated about one mile south of the compact part of the town, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, between I and 2 o'clock. The fire was too much under way, when it was discovered, for the firemen to save it. The building cost about \$10,000, and was insured for \$6,000. About \$700 worth of oxpenier's tools were also burned.—Newport News, March 11

First at Matanzas.—By the arrival at Norfolk of the schooner Louisa and Margaret, from Matanzas, we learn that a fire broke out at that place on the 23d ult., and between twenty-five and thirty houses were destroyed. All the Americans in port were pressed by the Governor to assist in extinguishing the flames. On the day after, he published a card returning thanks to them for their services — Phil. Inquirer, March 11.